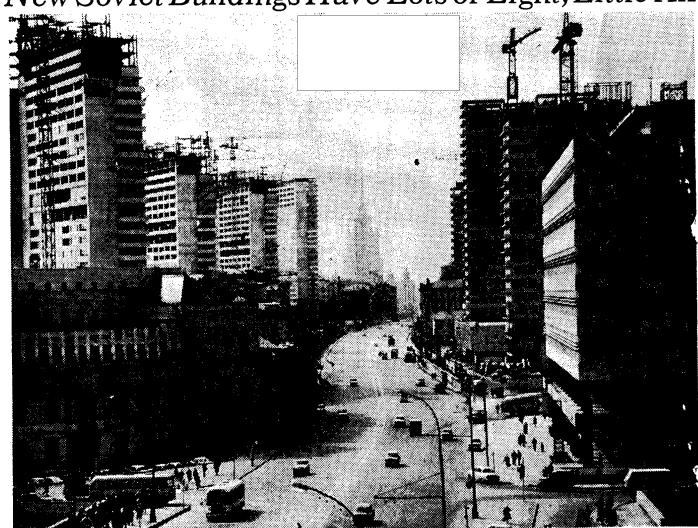
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New Soviet Buildings Have Lots of Light, Little Air



Tass from Sovioto

On Kalinin Avenue, as elsewhere in Moscow, new office buildings of glass and steel are changing the skyline

By RAYMOND H. ANDERSON

STAT

Special to The New York Times
MOSCOW, Aug. 27—Glass
and steel architecture, dominant in Soviet construction
in recent years, is rapidly
transforming the skyline of
Moscow, but Soviet architects and builders have overlooked something in their
passion for glass—fresh air.

Modern office but lings, hotels and apartment libuses,

their large expanses of glass flashing brillantly in the summer sun, tower above the cupolas of centuries-old Russian Orthodox churches.

Attractive glass cafe, shops and hairdressing salons stand in gleaming contrast to ponderous, heavily ornamented brick and stucco buildings.

Yet the glass palages often lack windows that open.

Most of them also lack fans, ventilation and air-conditioning.

When the summer sun burns through the glass, the result is misery. Office workers gasp and wilt at their desks. Diners in restaurants perspire in a stifling atmosphere, besieged by heavy odors of broscht and fryng meat from the kitchen. Women wither in agony in

crowded hairdressing salons waiting for appointments with equally suffering employes.

Occasionally, when the heat becomes unbearable and the stale air's carbon dioxide content dangerous, a crowded office has to be exacuated. In the city of Kuibyshev, on the central Volga, medical

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Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/04/23 CIA-RDP92B01039R002204380026-1 **CS** Skimpy

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4 that ordered local architecture, be closed for the service and repair of because of the carbon diox-air-conditioning units."

idehazard to the pupils.

glass architecture is poignantly humorist says, was most diss described by Boris Yegorov, a tressingly illustrated in the e Soviet humorist, in the latest Kuibyshev school that was oredition of the satirical journal dered closed, a trim structure

n

fering of people in unventilated tion of the demand. Even builders are pressing on with d glass stores, hotels and other among the few air-conditioning projects in Moscow and other

"Is it possible that you failed operating condition. to realize that such buildings, e visited by thousands of people Yegorov complains. each day, must have some form

y of ventilation?"

were built or how to operate them. There are no repairmen the classrooms showed that the a and no instruction books. There school, the pride of is no organization responsible

The plight of the victims of needs in glass buildings, the nosebleeds and headaches, re-

for 2,000 children.

a buildings, he scornfully asks installations in large buildings, leading cities. he adds, only one of five is in

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"An analysis of the air in content of carbon dioxide exceeded acceptable norms by 1.8 to 2.6 times. This causes The neglect of ventilation pupils to faint and to suffer quiring urgent medical help for large groups."

Undaunted by the stones being thrown at their glass struc-Depicting the glassy-eyed suf-field meets only a small frac-tures, Soviet architects and

Recently, plans were disclosed for the construction of a "The others stand idle," Mr. 65-story glass and steel headquarters for the Ministry of "They stand idle because no-Power and Electrification. This of ventilation?" body understands how they skyscraper would be twice as Air-conditioning is the obviMedical authorities issued the high as the city's present tallest high as the University of Mos-

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